

CHURCH NAME AGITATION BEGUN BY DR. MANNING

Trinity's Rector Favors Change,
but Introduces Resolution in
Regard to Vote.

SIGNIFICANCE IS APPARENT

Episcopal Deputies Told That
to Block Movement Means
Reversion to Dead
Past.

Just underneath its urbane surface the great convention of men and women which now and here is determining the policy of the Protestant Episcopal Church for three years to come is simmering over the question of a change of name. It is a question which tugs powerfully at the heart strings of the concerned. Every now and then, without warning, it heats them to the boiling point, as it did yesterday afternoon in the House of Deputies—and then comes a realization of its significance.

Those who oppose a change love the present name of the Church, because under it as a banner they have fought so long for the ideals they cherish. Those who would alter it feel that the battle would thereby become more fruitful of victory. Both sides have been moved into the controversy a degree of emotionism only possible to the idealist.

It came up yesterday, this agitating question, in a debate over the resolution introduced by Dr. William T. Manning, of Trinity Church, providing that a two-thirds vote be necessary to pass any resolution that changes the wording of the Book of Common Prayer. It has been assumed all along that the proposal to change the ancient name of the Church must come in the form of a resolution to change the title page of the prayer book. In fact, it already has come before the house in this form and been referred to a committee.

Direct Bearing on Question.

This resolution of Dr. Manning's, therefore, had a direct bearing, as it was designed to have, on this question of a change of name. Curiously enough, Dr. Manning is one of those who favor a change, while practically all of those who fought the passage of his measure oppose it.

But in explanation of this phenomenon it is said that the advocates of a change wish to prevent the possibility of a rupture which its adoption by a bare majority might entail, and its opponents, belonging to the Low Church, or more radically wing of the two-thirds rule on other questions, while not fearing the adoption of a change of name at the present session.

It passed, however, just before adjournment, by an overwhelming vote. And yet it did not dispose of the danger at which it was aimed. F. C. Morehouse, of Mil-



GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER.

waukee, editor of "The Living Church," one of the few High Church men who opposed it, made this plain.

"All we have to do," said Mr. Morehouse, "to change the name of the Church is to amend the constitution. No constitution can be adopted without a name to begin with. Simply by amending the constitution itself without touching the prayer book, something we shall still be allowed to do by a bare majority, we can change the name of the Church."

"By the adoption of Dr. Manning's resolution you are handing over to one of our hands. You have got to hand it over to me, or you are not reaching the object at all. I, for my part, intend to agitate for a change of name by amendment of the constitution. That should be the first step in any event."

"My friends, if you are going to tie back this movement, you must tie back the whole Church to a dead past. The us if you will, but I want to point out to you that the gentlemen on this side of the house, if I may use an expression which I don't like, are perfectly alive to the evil of adopting a resolution for a change of name by a bare majority. You must tie up the Church or you must trust us. Do what you will."

Lions of House in Vortex.

It was a discussion which drew the lions of the house into its vortex. Dr. Manning, defeated candidate for president, began it. Dr. E. L. Parsons, of California, prominently mentioned for the office; Dr. James H. McIlvaine, of Calvary Church, Pittsburgh, the reformer who attacked Dr. Manning's citizenship; Dr. Randolph H. McKim, of Washington, former president of the house; Mr. Morehouse, George Wharton Pepper, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Arthur B. Kinsolving, of Baltimore—these men and others held the strained attention of their colleagues the entire afternoon, an attention punctuated here and there by an approach to disorder more typical of purely political bodies.

Dr. Alexander Mann, himself, the president, by his rulings in favor of a free discussion of the question of name, in spite of repeated risings to points of order, contributed in no small way to the liveliness of the session.

"It seems to me to be of the utmost consequence," said Dr. Manning at the outset, "not only to our own life as a Church, but to the cause of Christian unity, and for the sake of the fulfillment of what I believe to be our divinely appointed task as the church of the reconciliation that this Church shall never take any but the largest and most inclusive position which is consistent with revealed truth and that we shall never allow ourselves to be narrowed to the limits of a sect."

"My objection to our present name is that it is too sectarian. It seems, in my humble judgment, not sufficiently to express the splendid catholic comprehensiveness of this church, its tolerance—yes, its much more than tolerance—its deliberate, glad inclusion of views and apprehensions of the common truth which are widely dissimilar."

"To me our present title does not seem to be big enough for the mighty tasks and opportunities to which we are now called. I wish we were ready to go as far as the Federation of Churches went in Chicago and to omit the word 'Protestant' from our title, as they omitted it from theirs, on the ground that it is a word suggestive of theological controversy, and which, although it expresses a certain aspect of our position, is not now suited to be emblazoned upon the very forefront of our banner."

Sect Spirit Intolerable.

"But I do not believe that we are yet ready to do this, and we can put up with our present name and work loyally under it, so long as may prove necessary. The one thing that we cannot put up with and ought none of us to be willing for one moment to encourage is 'the sect spirit' in the Church. Let us never allow ourselves even in the heat of controversy, on the one side or on the other, to talk or to feel as though we who are brethren in the one household might come to a parting of the ways, or as though some question as to which we take different views might make it impossible for us to continue under one roof."

"We know that this is not the case. We know that the things upon which we differ are as nothing compared to the things which as fellow churchmen bind us in one. Let us stand always and above all things for the catholic inclusiveness and the comprehensiveness of this Church. If it were not true that views differing quite widely could dwell together in the brotherly fellowship of this Church, I confess that I should at this moment see small hope of Christian unity anywhere. But, thank God, it is true, and it is this very fact which throws the brightest light along the path toward Christian reunion to-day."

"I have offered this amendment, then, not because I think the present legal title of our Church is an adequate one, and of our Church is a mere concession to a situation, but because I feel that it would be worse than foolish."

"I believe that it would be wrong and unjust and could do nothing but harm to make such a change until a great majority in the Church shall be convinced that it is desirable. And I believe the day is soon coming when the great majority will desire a name greater and more comprehensive and more suited to our widening tasks and opportunities than our present one."

The Very Rev. Dr. S. S. Marquis, of the Michigan Diocese, immediately got to his feet to oppose the resolution. "I oppose this resolution," said Dr. Marquis, "because in it there is great danger to the Church of retroactive phases. Those of you who are fishermen know that when the fish are not biting well you put on more than one bait. Well, that's what has been done in this case. More than one bait has been offered us, and I admit myself that when the hooks were cast out the other day I swallowed one bait."

"While we were talking about tying up

the matter of the change of the name of the Church we want to remember that we are going to also tie up all other kinds of progressive legislation with regard to the Prayer Book.

"As it now stands, with our system of representation in this convention, I have figured out that under such an amendment to the constitution one out of nine communicants of this Church, if they want, can absolutely obstruct any legislation looking toward the enrichment of the Prayer Book."

"I am entirely in sympathy with the plea for peace and harmony in this convention, but I don't think it is so vital as some of the gentlemen would represent. As for our appearance of harmony to the outside world, why, what we are doing to bring about a world conference is enough evidence that we are seeking harmony."

"As for ourselves, we don't want harmony at too great a cost. I have enough Irish blood in me to say that I'd rather keep on scrapping over this in a friendly way rather than tie up everything we could do to improve our Prayer Book, as it is proposed to do."

Amendment Defeated.

Dr. Marquis offered an amendment to Dr. Manning's amendment, practically eliminating from its provisions all of the Prayer Book but the title page. This amendment a little later was laid on the table by a great shout of ayes.

Dr. W. O. Waters, of Chicago, agreed with Dr. Marquis. He said:

"I don't believe we want to live in an armed camp, with cannons to right of us and cannons to left of us to make us keep the peace. I don't believe the members of this house can't look each other in the face and trust each other. I don't believe we are going to have to tie everything up so that we can't untie it."

"We don't want to see many changes in that Prayer Book, anyway, and the conservatism of this house is an adequate safeguard against too many. But we need some elasticity of action, and it is indeed short-sighted policy to make any change at all practically impossible."

"As for the change of the name of the Church, I am glad we have reached the stage where we can allude to it without a general panic. Some people in this house think that because they have been doing it for about three years, everybody else in this house is at loggerheads and pulling hair over this question of the change of name. I believe we have seen the very last vestige of partisanship stamped out in this convention in New York."

Dr. Mann had to put down with a stern tattoo of the gavel the applause which burst out at this point. Dr. E. L. Parsons, of California, followed the restoration of quiet with a plea for the passage of the measure, pointing out that important questions before the house almost invariably elicited a two-thirds vote one way or the other, and that Dr. Manning's resolution simply would serve as a safeguard, without obstructing change.

But Dr. McIlvaine would not have it so. "We are not afraid of a change of name," he cried. "The name of the Church will never be changed by a majority vote or a two-thirds vote. It will be changed only by the will of the majority in the Church in its favor. I am no more afraid of the name of the Church being changed than I am of my own being changed, and as I don't belong to the sect or sect that makes a practice of changing names, I am not much in fear of that."

"But we are proposing to hand over this beloved Church of ours to the conservative element within it—to tie it hand and foot against progress. With all due respect to its originator, I must say that I consider this the most dangerous resolution presented to this house in the nine years I've been connected with it."

Dr. McKim Explains.

Dr. McKim cared little about the resolution, he explained, but he took occasion to make clear the position of those who cling to the word "Protestant" in the Church's name.

"We do not believe," he said, "that the present name of the Church is a sectarian name. We know its history. We know that it was first applied in England in 1661 and in the colonies in 1696. We use the word 'Protestant' not in that sense in which it was used there and here in the United States in the nineteenth century, but in the historical sense—the sense in which it has been employed by a long line of most illustrious divines of the Church of England."

"In clinging to the present name we do not say, either, that we are less catholic than our brethren who wish it changed. We believe, dear brethren, in the Catholic Church just as much as you, but we are not willing to stultify ourselves by calling a part the whole. We are only a part of the Catholic Church. To arrogate the name to ourselves might serve to undo all the splendid work already done toward Christian unity."

Mr. Pepper, being a lawyer, objected to this discussion of a change of name in considering Dr. Manning's resolution. He entirely sympathized, he said, with those deputies who already had risen in vain to points of order.

"It is almost the only question we should not consider at this time," he said. "The danger is that we will legislate something into the constitution to fit a particular case."

He favored the measure, however. William Allen Irwin, a lay deputy from North Carolina, gave the wrought up nerves of the body a splendid outlet in laughter by his protest against any characterization of the house as an "armed camp" and his plea for brotherly love.

He also objected to what he called the "allegory about of canons" and other fire-arms. "He could never have finished without the help of Dr. Mann's gavel, and Dr. Mann had to summon all his self-control to get strength enough to wield it."

The vote by orders stood 48 to 154 in favor of the amendment on the clerical side and 58 to 84 on the lay side. The house then adjourned for the day.

Meanwhile the house unanimously chose St. Louis as the meeting place for the General Convention of 1916. This choice awaits ratification by the House of Bishops.

FOUNDERS OF DREW HONORED

Two New Professors Installed at Theological Seminary.

Madison, N. J., Oct. 16.—The Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Hannan, and the Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMillen were installed as professors in Drew Theological Seminary to-day in the presence of several hundred persons. This was Founders' Day, when honor was paid to those responsible for the beginning of the seminary. This afternoon the new Samuel W. Browne Hall, the seminary rectory, was formally presented to the trustees of the seminary and dedicated. The installation was by Bishop Luther Barton Wilson, of New York.

Tammany must not get control of this city. You may prevent it. Your vote is needed. To vote you must register. Do it to-day. You will be sorry if Tammany triumphs through your apathy.

NEW BRITISH WARSHIP

The Queen Elizabeth, First Oil
Fuel Battleship, Launched.

HAS TEN 15-INCH GUNS

Space Saved by Absence of Coal
Bunkers Used to Increase
Craft's Armament.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 17.—The battleship Queen Elizabeth was successfully launched at Portsmouth yesterday by Lady Meux, wife of Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux. The weather was beautifully fine, and twenty thousand persons saw the great ship take the water.

There are many record breaking features about the Queen Elizabeth, so many, in fact, that the launching marks a new epoch in the history of the British navy. She is the first battleship to be launched which will use oil fuel exclusively for steam raising purposes. Also she is the largest and most costly ship yet built for the British navy and the first ship to mount 15-inch guns in the main battery, a fact which makes her the most powerful fighting vessel afloat.

She will have a broadside of 15,600 pounds, compared with 8,800 of the Dreadnought.

The estimated cost of the Queen Elizabeth is \$11,750,000, about half as much again as the cost of the ships of the King Edward VII type, which not so many years ago were the pride of the navy and the finest battleships afloat.

Portsmouth, Oct. 16.—A novelty in the way of battleships, the Queen Elizabeth, carrying an immense armament and using oil instead of coal for her motive power, was launched at the Royal Navy dockyards here to-day for the British navy. The new vessel, whose keel was laid on October 21, 1912, is of an entirely fresh type, and the details of her construction have been kept secret.

It is generally believed, however, that her armament is to consist of ten 15-inch guns, mounted in pairs in barbette, while her secondary armament of 4-inch or 6-inch guns is also to be placed behind protective armor. This is a big advance over the armaments of her predecessors. Under ordinary circumstances the carrying of such a big battery would imply a considerable increase in displacement, but this has been obviated by the utilization of oil fuel for the engines, in place of coal. The substitution of oil tanks for coal bunkers means great economy in weight and space, and in this way it has been possible to increase the offensive and defensive armament, and at the same time keep the size and displacement of the warship within limits.

Should the oil fuel in the case of the Queen Elizabeth prove successful all large warships of the British navy will in future use it. The Queen Elizabeth therefore is somewhat of an experiment. The new vessel was not quite a year on the building ways, and will be ready for service in less than two years from the time her first keelplate was laid. Far more work was done on her before launching than is usually the case in battleships. Her launching weight was about 10,000 tons, being the heaviest vessel ever sent afloat from a building slip in any of the British naval dockyards.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Navy Department designers were interested in the description of the giant warship Queen Elizabeth, launched to-day for the British navy, principally because of the large calibre of her main gun batteries. The vessel will carry ten 15-inch guns instead of the twelve 14-inch rifles sheltered in the turrets of the latest type of American dreadnaughts.

It was pointed out at the Navy Department that the United States had already taken the lead in the use of oil exclusively for fuel in that no fewer than four of the latest battleships nearing completion are fitted with oil tanks. Instead of coal bunkers, several of the ships already in service are equipped for the use of oil or coal, or both.

An interesting feature of this departure on the part of the British naval designers is the fact that they must have decided to take their chances on accumulating a sufficient supply of oil at convenient stations to carry the British navy through a war. The neutrality laws would make it impossible to secure fuel from other countries, and Great Britain produces practically no petroleum within her own territory.

STRIKE AT RIO TINTO

Troops Called Out After Attack on Train.

TELLS OF \$25,000 OFFER TO EXCULPATE BEILISS

Woman Testifies in Ritual Murder Case She Was Asked to Assume Guilt.

Kieff, Oct. 16.—There probably never has been a celebrated case in which the accused played a part so insignificant as that of Mendel Beiliss, charged with the murder of the boy Yushinsky. The name of Beiliss was hardly mentioned in the court proceedings to-day. Violent scenes between the opposing counsel, reflecting the religious or party antagonisms existing in Russia, occupied a large part of the time and are becoming daily more frequent. On several occasions the president of the court has been obliged to intervene.

Present indications are that the case will not be finished for another fortnight. The testimony given to-day proved of no great interest, except that the tailors who supplied the clothes worn by Yushinsky denied that the fragments found in a bundle and alleged to be part of the boy's clothing was the same as had been used by them.

Vassily Tcheberlak testified that he did not attribute the death of his two children to cakes said to have been sent to them by the former police inspector, Krasovsky.

Evidence was also given to-day by Vera Tcheberlak, the mother of the murdered boy's playfellow. She declared that the woman Maltitsky, who occupied a room above that of the Tcheberlaks, had denounced her owing to a quarrel, during which Mme. Maltitsky was struck by Mme. Tcheberlak.

The witness also recounted her relations with the journalist, D. I. Brazul Brusakovsky, who, she said, had told her that her husband would lose his position in the postoffice unless the pair assisted in the discovery of the murderers.

Mme. Tcheberlak swore that \$25,000 was offered to her to take the guilt on her own shoulders, those making the offer saying it was necessary to dissipate the charges against Beiliss.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Omaha, Oct. 16.—Julius Chorney, a Hebrew living in this city, who was arrested as an accomplice of Mendel Beiliss, the accused man in the ritual murder trial now proceeding at Kieff, spent weeks in a Russian jail, finally proving his innocence.

In an interview to-day he expressed the opinion that the boy Yushinsky was murdered by his stepfather.

DISASTER UNPARALLELED

Dead in Welsh Mine Tragedy Will Total 436.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 17.—There is no hope of bringing any more men alive out of the burning pit at Senghenydd, South Wales. As well as can be now estimated, 379 men are still entombed. This number, with fifty-one bodies brought up, with four deaths supervening after rescue, and with the bankman and another rescuer killed, brings the total of victims to 436, an unparalleled number in this country.

A relief fund has been opened by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, at the request of the executive of the South Wales Miners' Federation, and a fund has also been started by the Lord Mayor of Cardiff. Splendid donations have already been received. The King has sent £500 to the Cardiff fund.

There are some heartrending cases of distress, and the need for immediate assistance is urgent.

RIOT AT BULL FIGHT

Madrid Public Protests at Use of Small Animals.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Madrid, Oct. 16.—A serious riot occurred to-day in the bull ring. The stand and boxes were packed for the presentation of a new star bullfighter. As the first bull appeared in the arena the public was greatly disappointed, as he was unusually small. Protests were made, and the withdrawal of the animal was called for. Another was taken into the ring and it proved as small as the first.

Three more bulls were exchanged in this way, and as the whole supply appeared to be of the same kind the public stormed the arena. The police reserves were called and several heads were broken.

Finally, in order to appease the mob, it was decided to use the supply of bulls held in reserve for next Sunday, and the fight began.

STRIKE AT RIO TINTO

Troops Called Out After Attack on Train.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Huelva, Oct. 16.—The situation is becoming alarming on account of the strike at the Rio Tinto iron works. The strikers to-day attacked a train and severely wounded the engineer. Troops have been called.

GREAT FIRE IN SHANGHAI

London, Oct. 16.—A Central News dispatch from Shanghai says a great fire raged five hours to-day in a northern suburb of the city, half a square mile of which has been destroyed. Ten thousand people are homeless. The fire is under control.

WILSON FREES BRITON

Commutes Sentence of Boer War Hero Doing a Life Term.

Washington, Oct. 16.—President Wilson to-day commuted the sentence of Richard C. Neal, holder of the King's Medal and other insignia of bravery in the Transvaal war, who has been serving a life sentence for assisting in robbing a postoffice and railroad station at Clarington, W. Va., December 22, 1907.

Neal, although having lived at Dallas, Tex., and New Orleans, claims to be a British subject, and the British Embassy was interested in his behalf. He will return to South Africa.

DOMINICAN TROUBLE AGAIN

Santo Domingo, Oct. 16.—The rebels in Puerto Plata refuse to accept a treaty of peace and war operations have been resumed. Foreigners have been advised by the government to leave Puerto Plata. James M. Sullivan, the American Minister, returned here yesterday.

This is the third day of registration. You have not registered. The figures of the first two days show that. They are below what they should be. Get your name on the books to-day. From 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.

The Sunday TRIBUNE

A Complete Newspaper

Air Spirits and Sea Devils Vanquished by the Airboat

"There were wicked fairies in those days," so the tale always runs. And who disbelieves? Not the aviator. Where he flies, there the gods of mischief are. More joy, then, to the waterplane, victorious over two elements!

The Morgan Collection of Ecclesiastical Manuscripts—One Justification of Great Fortunes

When the rare and the beautiful are brought within our reach we give thanks to the Graculus who made such things possible. Then, hence to Avery Hall, Columbia Campus, to see what would else remain unseeable.

Roosevelt Ethics Up Against the Code of Boss Platt

Old Tom Platt was a stiff proposition even for a husky New York Governor like T. R. Long practice had made him adept in those sophistries by which he was wont to consummate his purposes with men. But you can't beat the Dutch. From the Senator's point of view, Teddy represented an unfinished work.

Costa Rica, a Suspicious Glance Upon Mr. Bryan, Prepares to Elect a President

The protectorate policy of our Secretary of State is not pleasing to the Costa Ricans. Their cry is: "Death to the Americans!" Meanwhile, three Presidential candidates give Sunday excursions (the public being invited) and excitement is general.

Independence Hall, After Treatment and Retouching, Positively Restored to Original Tints

The shrine of liberty in Philadelphia, having faded considerably during some hundred or more years, has had the careful attention of architects and antiquaries, and now shines with the virgin resplendence of eighteenth century days.

Following the Finger of Tradition, the Archæologists Discover a Buried Roman Temple in Italy

Folklore has its roots in fact, and for long the story had gone about in Florence that her ancient Baptistery treasured a secret within its bowels. The diggers went down into the earth and found the buried temple to Mars, dirt clogged and weather streaked, but unmistakably lovely.

The Great Heresy—Tammany of the Watchful Eye Is To Be Subjected to Espionage at the Polls

The Honest Ballot Association proposes to spy upon Tammany—Tammany, the poor man's friend. (Tears and applause.) Oh, what a fall there is, my countrymen! Let every honest crook rise and object. (Wild cheers.)

The Opening of the Art Season

"R. C." on current and forthcoming events. A note on the Altman bequest. Abbott Thayer's tribute to a fellow painter.

The Woman's Pages

What Kind of Women Make the Best Wives and Mothers? (Illustrated) The first problem taken up in the WOMAN'S FORUM and discussed by prominent women.

Just How to Cook the Tougher Kinds of Poultry (Illustrated)

Fashions of Particular Interest (With a New Kind of Illustration) Sporting clothes, minaret vs. bustle, and multi-colored furs will be some of the topics.

Full and Extensive Club Notes (Illustrated)

The Children's Pages

Little Jack Indian's Adventures (Illustrated) A new serial of David M. Cory.

Picture Puzzles, Games and Paper Dolls Tricks and how to make things are included this Sunday.

The Magazine Section

The Trojan Horse By HERBERT KAUFMAN

is a clever tale of business life, such as Kaufman knows how to put great human interest in, and it relates the winning of a big advertising contract by an up-to-date application of an idea older than history.

The Fighting Place By HAPSBURG LIEBE

does have to do with some fighting, but its main appeal is the heart and soul interest in Tennessee mountain life. One of Grandpa Moreland's best.

Truth About the Demon Rum By EDWIN F. BOWERS, M. D.

The facts as they are determined by dispassionate scientific investigations—and the verdict is against Demon Rum. One of Dr. Bowers's strongest articles.

Clever Vaudeville at the Zoo By GEORGE GLADDEN

One of the attaches of the New York Zoological Park tells of some remarkable performances by the monkeys.

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